

This is not to be deplored; these agencies are the noble and useful concomitants of a free government, and the powers which are retained by the people in our respective countries are accompanied by responsibilities of a momentous character.

It would be a lamentable circumstance, if the honest and salutary intentions of the two Governments for the settlement of our last contest could not be conciliated with each other, or in any quarter, by the asperities of unfeeling discussion, or the impasses of wayward patriotism. I have nothing to ask from the Society in which we are met, or from the country at large, but that we will support both the continuance of their favor, and conciliations and communions such as these are always the great reservoirs of political prudence and conservative feeling; but I invoke the generosity and moderation of those who are mixed in the tumult and embarking on the enterprise of every-day life, to do all they can for conciliation, for silence would be dangerous, and we have nothing to conceal. [Loud applause.] I ask for patience, for incredulity, for confidence in good [applause], for that magnanimity which will be well deserved, for the giving the past to the past, and when there shall be no rematch for the past, and no jealousies of the future. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1857.

A HARD CASE.

In 1850, William L. Chaplin, of New York, was arrested in the District of Columbia, on the charge of aiding in the escape of two slaves. At the earnest solicitation of his friends, Selby Parker, William Blanchard, and David A. Hall, citizens of this place, two of them, at least, not identified with the Anti-Slavery cause, generously became his sureties to the amount of \$6,000. A sum of money, covering a portion of this, was put in their hands as a guarantee; but, Chaplin having also been arrested on a similar charge in Maryland, and bail demanded to the amount of \$19,000, at the urgent solicitation of his friends, they surrendered this money, so that the necessary bail might be secured in Maryland, on the express assurance that it should be refunded them.

Chaplin failed to appear, his recognition was forfeited, that money was never repaid, and the gentlemen above named were held responsible. By the exertions of disinterested parties at the North, they were enabled to pay \$2,500, leaving \$2,500. The Marshal was forbearing, but the time has come when delay can be accorded no longer. One of the number, Mr. Parker, a man of limited means, has been sold out at a ruinous sacrifice, to satisfy but a part of the law's demands, and the same process hangs over the others, their property about to be advertised.

In their extremity they appeal to the liberal men of the country, and we do hope that it may be generously responded to. They ought to be saved from harm. Twenty five hundred dollars is a very heavy burden for them, but, distributed among some thousands of Anti-Slavery men, is no burden at all.

Contributions in their aid may be sent to the Editor of the *National Era*.

CHARPIN'S BAIL.

The Editor of the *Era* acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, on account of Chaplin's Bail:

Before acknowledged	\$175.85
Concordant Church, Pittsfield, O.	10.00
W. B. Dodge	1.00
S. W. Strong	25.00
Slocum Howland	25.00
Total	\$221.24

Our confidence in the permanent Union of these States rests, as we have elsewhere said, in its necessity; for there is an inherent force in a highest and best power, which, in well-timed circumstances, compels its adoption. If human wisdom and goodness are very far short of perfection, so human folly and wickedness are rigidly limited. God made man purposefully, and He is not to be altogether disappointed in him. The unreasoning instincts of the birds and beasts to adopt the best mode of their social existence; and there is an impulse in motives proportioned to their intrinsic worth, which man cannot destroy. The national conviction and the happy experience of the benefits and blessings of the Federal Union, are ample securities for its indefinite continuance. But the absurdities the virtual impossibility, of a severance of the Union, stand out in the fact that a dissolution could easily make no change in the relations of the sister States, which would remove all the complaints or grievances against the common Government. Under the Constitution, not one of the States can interfere with the concerns of another, more than it could and would if the bonds were broken; and no one of them is any more responsible for the institutions of another, than if that other were a foreign or even a hostile State. Born the Constitution, and sink Washington into a Virginia township, the States will stand to each other just as they stand now. This point is not sufficiently well understood. It is generally supposed that the powers granted to the Federal Government are surrendered of State sovereignty in exchange for the advantages of political union. An intelligent examination will show that nothing is given up by the compact which would not be upon the same or a similar basis by treaty between independent States joined in each other's vicinity. The German Kingdoms and States are just as much compelled by the sympathetic and necessities of contiguity to guarantee to each other their respective forms of Government, to protect each other from invasion, and, on application of the Legislature or Executive, against domestic violence," as we have in the fourth section of the fourth article.

So far as internal order and institutions are concerned, no change can be made to exempt from interference or relieve from responsibility any party to the compact, for it nowhere touches these things.

A party in the North, we are aware, claims that the Constitution gives power to the Federal Government to abolish Slavery in all the States. It advocates rest their argument on such points as these: "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of Government." But if guarantee even meant enforce or compel, which it does not, a republic does not mean a State in which all the inhabitants are either personally or politically free. There is nothing in the history of republican States which sustains this idea. Old Rome and the States of Greece were slaveholding, par excellence, when they were the fiercest republics and democracies. The Commonwealth in England did not emancipate any disfranchised classes. Sex, alienage, pauperism, and infancy, get none of their claims allowed or evils redressed by republics, merely because they are such; and the word cannot be strained to mean more than a government by the free people of a State, with its functionaries elected at longer or shorter intervals. This clause of the Constitution is therefore much too weak to support the right of legislative, judicial, and military interference, by the Federal authority, with the domestic institutions of the slave States.

All the other grounds for this theory are found in the amendments to the Constitution, and they are disposed of by one conclusive fact, and the effect of that fact in their proper construction and application, to wit: Not one of these

amendments gives any power at all to the Federal Government—every one of them is in restraint of its powers. They declare what Congress shall not do. They neither say nor mean to say anything that the States shall do, nor give the slightest shadow of right to the Union to compel them to do anything. For instance, when the seventh article declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," the only endurable construction is, that the Federal Government shall not so deprive any person. If a sovereign State will do so, the General Government has no power given it to interfere; it has no responsibility for the wrong; nor has any other State in the Union, or any citizen of any State, anything more to do with it, as a member of the body politic, than if the wrong were the deed of the Chinese or Russian authorities.

The conscience of Massachusetts is simply impertinent when it takes the sine of South Carolina against personal liberty into its Federal responsibilities. Conscientiousness is not a thing to be complained of or disengaged; but gratuitous repentance for other people's offenses, and unauthorized responsibility for their transgressions, requires a different treatment. There is something so Godlike in the impulse to reform all the world's evils, that good men are apt to presume the duty, and assume the right to effect it by all the means in their power; wherein they depart from the method of the Divine Providence, and do much mischief accordingly.

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side, or in any quarter, by the asperities of wayward patriotism. I have nothing to ask from the Society in which we are met, or from the country at large, but that we will support both the continuance of their favor, and conciliations and communions such as these are always the great reservoirs of political prudence and conservative feeling; but I invoke the generosity and moderation of those who are mixed in the tumult and embarking on the enterprise of every-day life, to do all they can for conciliation, for silence would be dangerous, and we have nothing to conceal. [Loud applause.] I ask for patience, for incredulity, for confidence in good [applause], for that magnanimity which will be well deserved, for the giving the past to the past, and when there shall be no rematch for the past, and no jealousies of the future. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

which each negro so imported has to pay, at the rate of two francs a month, the cost of his transport, estimated at 200 francs. MM. Regis undertake to employ in this service large steam vessels, capable of containing 800 passengers, and 1000 additional emigrant, male and female, and are to receive 500 francs, or £20 sterling. One of these steamers has, we are assured, already sailed."

The question of Slavery in the United States is to be settled in some other way than by session southward, or dissolution northward. A better spirit must rule the process. It will take the wits of mastermen to their utmost, to effect the emancipation of our slaves, when they set themselves most heartily to do it. The masters only can do it, and the problem before us is, how can they be induced to undertake it?

The only puzzle in the master of beginning is,

whether they must get worse first, or whether

they will begin now, under the conviction that they had enough already to despair of benefit or help in that direction.

There is one thing that they must see and feel very soon—which is, that the course of

things is against them—that there is really no hope in legislation, Congressional or judicial—

nothing in executive administration—now in

making compromises or repealing them—none in

violence, chivalry, or romance—none in the

church, split between North and South for this

cause. They must see that they are de-

ceived in all their reliances, betrayed by all

their friends, who have any other hopes than

those they offer; that it is a world's circular

hunt, and that their system is doomed.

The clear proof of all which is, that after wear-

ing out all the possibilities of relief in the Union,

the irreclaimable see no salvation but in doing

without its protection hereafter. Oh, the propa-

gandists have fallen, indeed, when they can

catch at the proposed importation of volunteer

Africans into the West Indies. The only prac-

tical part of the scheme being the precedent

emancipation of the slaves in Cuba and South

America. The impracticable in the immi-

gration, which is the widow of the

slave, is the only real hope.

General Wool is soon discovered that agents

of Walker were enlisting men for a descent upon

the District Attorney. Walker himself after-
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"About this time I received an extraordi-

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Davis, an extract of which is annexed:

"4 WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 14, 1854.

"Sir:—* * * Your remarks in relation to our proposed importation of slaves from the coast of Africa are received with great interest by your Excellency. It is my desire that you will, to the utmost of your ability, use all proper means to detect the fitting out of armed ex-
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army to Africa, to suit them. The Son-
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may safely be recommended not only as among the most unexceptionable of their class, but as combining, in an eminent degree, instruction with amusement."

Sir Walter Scott says: "Miss Austen had a talent to describe the feelings and characteristics of ordinary life which was the most wonderful I ever met with;" and Macaulay writes, "Among the writers, in the points we have noticed, that have approached nearest the manner of the great master, (Shakespeare) we have no heutist, the only inaccuracy being in the style of the books—books which may know little of, but delight and interest."

The books mentioned above are among the best of Miss Austen's novels, and certainly justify the critic quoted. Her descriptions are most vivid, her sketches of life full of vivacity and decided originality, while her style is pure, elegant, and well suited to the purchase of those volumes which are hours of pleasant reading.

Mr. Theodore Houston met Gov. Walker with seven infantry companies ten miles from Lawrence, on Friday.

Mr. Higgins for August. For sale by Frasey Taylor, Washington, D. C.

Books of New York, have standard British Classics, and printed on type. They consist of Swift, Addison, Porter, &c. We on the part of the books—books which may know little of, but delight and interest.

The publishers some shall notice them of reviewing the to call the attention to the character which should grace every book.

Books of Derby & Jack.

are the "Scottish Warshaw"—stories of high delight, and over eager pleasure, and call up to volume, which had of our village, and of Warsaw" now

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described as above.

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She succeeded in creating a religious fiction celebrity. Wilberforce in Search of

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Miss Austen's works.

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been appointed

committee to select the rest of the faculty.

KANSAS NEWS.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, July 16, 1857.

(By Telegraph, via St. Louis, 20th.)

The Convention, just adjourned at Topeka, has one of the largest and most earnest ever held in the State. The meeting has been taken in favor of the Topeka Constitution. It was determined that Congress must and shall admit Kansas under it. State officers were nominated, the old incumbents being renominated. The new members were voted. It is determined to return to the people in August to organize the State Government by a popular vote.

The General Law has been authorized to organize the people thoroughly, so that they may prepare to defend the ballot-boxes at the Territorial election in October. Marcus J. Walker was nominated as Representative to Congress.

Mr. Theodore Houston met Gov. Walker with seven infantry companies ten miles from Lawrence, on Friday.

Lawrence, K. T., July 18, 1857.

(By Telegraph, via St. Louis, 20th.)

Gov. Walker entered Lawrence yesterday, with eight companies of dragoons under command of Col. Cook. He has camped close to town, in a threatening attitude. His proclamation issued at Lawrence on the 15th, declares that he will not allow any to propose to adopt a city charter. He went through Lawrence, on his way to Leavenworth, last Monday, to see, but never, the people of Lawrence. This duplicity has enraged the people. They are attempting to pay no attention to him, nor to his negotiations. Although the officers were elected last Monday, they have as yet taken no steps—not even been sworn in. He has warrants for the arrest of those voted for and many others, prominent in the community, to be submitted to the people. The people will not offer any opposition to the Federal troops, unless they fire on them, or commit some other outrage, when civil war will at once be declared. They have resolved not to tolerate any more such villainy. Gov. Walker is in a bad scrape.

The State General," by Mr. Abbott, is a quite well-reputed outline sketch of that incipient scene of the French Revolution, embracing most of the citizens of Lawrence, in this Territory, have adopted, as they claim, by a popular vote, a charter which is to be submitted to the people. The people are to pay no attention to him, nor to his negotiations.

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